

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.
Agents,
Hingham, 31st December, 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

XMAS SEASON.

WE beg to invite attention to our stock of Christmas and New Year Gifts. Toilet Fittings in Crystal and Silver. Liqueur Stands. Crockery Cabinets, &c.

CONFECTIONERY.

English, American and French Bon Bons and Crackers.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

All well matured and of English quality.

MANILA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS. Manufactured expressly for us by La Constancia Factory.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, LONDON-HONGKONG-AMOI.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 16th December, 1889.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired. Orders through London, Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A. Alfo Douro, good quality, Red Capsule	\$1.00	\$1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fire Old Vintage, extra quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50
SHERRIES.		
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Mincanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, White Seal Capsule	10	1.00
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very first quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.52
CLARETS.		
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	\$4	\$1.50
B. St. Emilion, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien	7	7.50
D. La Rose	11	12.00
BRANDY.		
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur, Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. W. & J. Watson's Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's A. B. Blend, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10
IRISH WHISKY.		
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
Genuine Double Pot Still Whisky, Red Capsule with Name	10	1.00
GIN.		
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lecward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

LIQUEURS.
Benedictine Maraschino
Curacao Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chantreaux Dr. Sieger's Angostura
Bitters, &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

It would be interesting to know what the Portuguese Government is driving at in setting at open defiance the one Power in Europe that has saved "old Lusitania" from becoming one of the things that are not. Portugal has nothing to gain and everything to lose by supporting the buccannering expedition of Major Serra Pinto on the Shire river. It is notorious that all the world over—in Mozambique, Goa, Macao, Timor, and wherever the flag of the Braganza waves, the colonial possessions of the once greatest maritime nation in the world have for generations been going to decay, dying a natural death from inanition. If Portugal is incapable of utilising the extensive possessions she already holds in Africa, where is the utility of exposing herself to public humiliation in advancing absurd claims to territory which, even if right were on her side, she could not possibly make profitable use of? But apart altogether from the question of right—and in this particular case it would certainly seem from the details to hand that Major Serra Pinto has been doing a spell of piratical acts on his own account—the still more important question of might has to be considered. The British Government has very plainly intimated to the Lisbon Ministry that Portuguese claims to Nyassaland must be at once abandoned, that Major Serra Pinto's arbitrary action must be publicly disowned, and that anything of the sort must not occur again. And we are told by Reuters that Portugal, notwithstanding this very plain indication of what disobedience will inevitably entail, still insists on its right to carry on a career of blood and rapine on the Shire river. For the interests of humanity and the world at large it is fervently to be hoped that the Lisbon Ministry will have the courage of their convictions, and continue to defy the "flag that braves the battle and the breeze" etc. We have no desire to see old Portugal wiped off the map of Europe, although that is exactly what will happen if Dom Carlos and his crowd of short-sighted advisers persist in their idiotic policy; but we should like to see a free people, down-trodden for centuries by priestly bigotry, have a chance of showing that there is still some life and independence left in the descendants of those daring spirits who in the dark ages established empires and colonies of historical renown in Asia, Africa, and America. And who can doubt, judging from latest telegrams, that when the first British war-vessel opens fire on the feeble defences of "fair Lisbon," another monarchy will have ceased to exist, and the Braganzas have been relegated to the respectable obscurity so worthily filled by the tinsel princes who claim descent from the Bourbons and the decayed house of Orleans. Revolution is rife throughout Portugal; the Republican party has practically controlled politics for years past, and it only requires a spark to kindle the conflagration that will end in sending His Most Faithful Majesty to keep company with his worthy relative the ex-Emperor of Brazil.

It may be, and probably is, the fact that this insane defiance of Great Britain by a nation that either for offence or defence is quite harmless, has been made with a special object in view. A revolution has been threatened, and the influence of the Republicans, both at Lisbon and throughout the provinces, has been fully recognised; to provoke trouble with Great Britain might give the played-out monarchy a temporary lease of life, and certainly would attract public attention, for a time at least, from the all-absorbing question which is shaking the throne of the last of the Braganzas to its foundation. The Portuguese as a nation are not grateful for the manifold favours they have received from Great Britain; they follow the customary rule and regard obligations as a cause for dislike. Forgetting that the salvation of their country's independence during the Napoleonic era was solely Britain's work, and ignoring the well-known fact that Portugal is to-day bankrupt and mortgaged, as far as a nation can be mortgaged, to British capitalists, we find the people snarling at their benefactors, and the press abusive and defiant. Well, the bull-dog can afford to give ample license to the feeble pug, and Britain will lose nothing by allowing Lisbon politicians to indulge in harmless brag; but the fiat has gone forth all the same, and Lord Salisbury's friendly ultimatum must bring the Portuguese Government to their senses, or before many weeks are past the Union Jack will be waving over the towers of Lisbon—and the *fan-tan* shops will be closed in Macao.

TELEGRAMS.

OUR NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LONDON, January 8th.

Mr. Goodman, from Honduras, has been appointed Attorney-General at Hongkong.

[The following is our new Attorney-General's official record—William Meigh Goodman was educated at University College, and graduated B.A. with honours at the University of London in 1867. He was called to the bar, Middle Temple, in November, 1870, and afterwards went the South Eastern Circuit and Surrey Sessions. Mr. Goodman was appointed Attorney-General and Advocate in Admiralty, British Honduras, in 1873, and in 1886 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of that colony.—E.]

PORTUGAL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

It is now stated that Lord Salisbury's note was not threatening, but hearkens that peremptory orders be given to Portuguese officials against renewal of Major Pinto's acts. Nine British war vessels have assembled at Zanzibar.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE are, about three thousand solicitors in London and sixteen thousand in the provinces. Long may they flourish!

THE match between the Cricket Club and the United Services will be continued at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow. Tiffin on the ground.

CARDINAL Laviege estimates that, with 1,000 good soldiers and \$4,000,000, he will be able to suppress the entire slave trade of Africa.

A BIRMINGHAM man has invented a metal that can be distinguished from gold only by experts, though it can be turned out for 60 cents a pound.

WE read that one of the Prince of Wales's footmen has been fined 15s. for keeping a man servant without having a license. "Big fleas" &c.

A REGULAR meeting of Ararat Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are informed that Brandt, the ubiquitous, was again in Court this morning, not as plaintiff or defendant, but as legal adviser to a Chinese personage, who got sadly "left" in consequence.

MR. J. HERBERT, late Editor of the *Sentinel*, and barrister-at-law, who comes out to take up the post of legal adviser to the Canton Government, arrived here this forenoon by the steamship *Glenscales*.

THE "Glen" liner *Glenscales*, which arrived this morning from Singapore, took eight days over the trip. This gives a very good idea of the heavy weather that has been prevailing outside for some days past.

DURING the last two years the Italian army has been increased by 30,000 men, 200 field guns and 6,000 cavalry. Never was the army so numerous or powerfully organized as at present, under the attempt to keep up with Germany's military policy.

THERE was at the Paris Exposition a coal-digger which is worked by an electric motor. By its aid a man and a helper can undercut 150 tons of coal in ten hours in a seam six feet thick, and the power required for this at the pit-head is a little over 2½ horse-power.

A PUBLIC meeting is to be held at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon next, in the City Hall, to decide what steps shall be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary. Mr. A. K. Travers will receive any subscriptions.

THE last returns of the Central Statistical Bureau at Stockholm give the population of Sweden at the end of 1888 as 4,748,257, against 4,717,189 at the end of 1886. The rural population amounted to 3,888,049, and the urban to 860,208, but the latter is increasing steadily.

It seems that the Eiffel tower is by no means so safe an institution as it was claimed to be when thousands were ascending it daily. A short time since one of the elevators fell a hundred feet, and the thirty persons who were in it at the time were all severely injured. During the Exhibition fall a dozen men lost their lives in the elevators, yet the authorities were enabled to conceal the fact from the public at large. While the tower was under construction a large number of workmen were killed at various times, and these casualties, too, were all kept secret.

THE question of Sunday observance is one which disturbs the clergy of England more, perhaps, than any other. In some places the clergymen themselves have, in order to secure some sort of respect for the day, inaugurated cricket clubs, the only restriction being that as soon as the church bells ring, the players shall leave the game and attend to their religious duties. An effort is also being made to encourage the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sunday. The position is taken that it is better to provide some innocent amusement than to allow the men to idle about the streets and otherwise pass the Sabbath in vicious dissipation.

"Is marriage a failure?" asked De Trompy of a former flame who had been a party to a May and December marriage. "No," she replied, with a glance towards her husband in the next room. "Not a failure. Only a temporary embarrassment."

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with the mails of the 16th ulto. from San Francisco, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and will leave for this port at noon to-morrow. This steamer made the run from San Francisco to Yokohama in thirteen days and ten hours, the quickest previous voyage being that of the steamship *Gaelic* in fourteen days and nineteen hours.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7 o'clock:—

March, "Nannie with this gang wi me" "Waken Lancers" "Faust up to date" "Lute Value" "A summer night in Munich" "Ciller Polka" "See me dance" "Solomon Quadrille" "Olympia" "Williams Galop" "Always Jolly" "Zikoff"

"You are not going to stay down town late to-night, are you, John?" "Not very late, Maria. I have to help put a man through the third degree at the lodge. I'll come straight home as soon as it is over." (Kindly, but firmly) "If you can repeat the password, 'Six slim stick saplings,' distinctly when you return home from the lodge, John, the outside guardian will admit you, and if you can't you needn't ring any alarm at the outside all night, my dear." John came home early.

Two crimps were arraigned before Mr. Wodehouse to-day for assaulting a coolie. They inveigled him down from Canton recently, and put him on board a steamer to go to Borneo. The coolie objected and as he had not been named by the emigration officer the crimps were obliged to take him ashore again. When they next met their vicim he was begging, and they, with some other men, assaulted him. The police arrested the two, and in the middle of the case the complainant recognised another of his assailants, and he also was "docked." The case was afterwards remanded. As this is a case apparently identical with those in which the passengers on board the German steamers *China* and *Kiel* were shipped to Deli and Medan in the Dutch possessions, of which we had occasion to write upon the other day, we hope that the men, whilst having a fair hearing, will find guilty be dealt with to the utmost rigor of the law as a lesson to such worthies.

THE hottest region on the earth is said to be on the south-western coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than 100° night or day, and to often run up as high as 118° in the afternoon. At Bahrin, in the center of the torrid part of this torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the region as unbearable as possible, no water can be obtained from digging wells 100, 200 or even 500 feet deep, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the gulf, more than a mile from shore. The water from these springs is obtained by divers, who dive to the bottom and fill goat-skin bags with the cooling liquid and sell it for a living. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the green hill of Osman, some 500 or 600 miles away.

THE heart of English manhood is being eaten out (so Dr. Weldon, of Harrow, said at the Church Congress) by the opportunities of luxury and the habits of self-indulgence. We ought to bring up our boys and our young men to self-denial and self-discipline if we wish them to become good men and good citizens. We feel sure that Dr. Weldon would have pointed his moral with the following story if he had happened to know it. But we fear that he does not find time to read the American newspapers:—

This is the story. An extravagant young man had called upon Judge Maine, of the Supreme Court, and after a few remarks had passed between them, the Judge looked up and asked, "Brother Lightweight, why don't you get married?" "Because I can't afford it. How much do you suppose it costs me to live now?" The Judge declared that he could not guess. "Well, it costs me all of six thousand dollars a year just for my own living." "Dear I dear!" said the judge, in a tone of astonishment. "Why, Lightweight, I wouldn't pay it. It isn't worth it."

THE command of the troops destined to operate against and bring the insurgent savages of Formosa into subjection has been given by Governor Liu Ming chuan to General Wu Jui-sheng, formerly Commandant of the Pescadores, and the army will be formed into three columns, under the command of General Su Chien-tai, Top Yü-tsun and Li Pen-ching. The first column, under General Su will enter Savagedom by way of Hsin-tai; the second column, under General Tso, by way of Ye-lan, (Old Dog's Hill, the scene of the first massacre) and the third column, under General Li, by way of Ta-ka-chi. These places will be made the base of operations for each column, a body of soldiers consisting of three-tenths of each column being left behind to protect the places and act as a sort of reserve in case the savages make it too hot for the invaders. The troops, we hear, have received orders to be prepared to advance into the savages' country on the 15th inst., and we expect to be able to give our readers an exciting history by our "special war correspondent" of the fighting that will soon take place—for hard fighting there will surely be before the savages knock under and cry *guarri*.

SOME time ago a London club advertised for a secretary. Six hundred candidates applied. The list included graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, barristers, doctors, schoolmasters, solicitors and a whole regiment made up from all arms of her Majesty's military and naval forces.

THE corridor of the Hongkong Hotel was quite desolate this forenoon; the gentlemen of the broker persuasion who are usually fixtures there were conspicuous by their absence, and even the worthy old law-breaker who makes a precarious living by retailing Manila lottery tickets was *non est*. There must be something radically wrong at this wholesome desertion of this popular resort, and Hotel shares are likely to suffer. So mote it be!

CHARLES BAUDELAIRE, the witty author of the "Fleurs du Mal," was invited out to dinner, and sat at table opposite to the family lawyer, a grave and pompous gentleman. Baudelaire began to talk of a lawyer whom he had known, and who, convicted of an abuse of confidence, was sentenced to several years' hard labour. He then related the case of a second lawyer found guilty of the same crime, and condemned to a similar punishment. After that he commenced the story of a third, who turned out a villain and came to grief. Our scrivener looked daggers at the narrator, and began to grow fidgety in his chair. At last he could stand it no longer, and said: "Why, sir, to hear you talk, one might suppose that every lawyer ended his days at the gallows." Then Baudelaire, smiling placidly, replied: "Oh! I won't go so far as to say that; sometimes they are guillotined."

THE seventh and last regular performance of the Pantomime "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" took place last night in the Theatre Royal, City Hall. It was attended by a large and thoroughly appreciative audience. There were several changes in the *libretto*, and a lot of fresh fun was introduced, and, barring a few little *contradictions*, a performance rivaling Monday night's was witnessed. The new duet, "So it is," by the two *Alis*, was a great success—indeed there was little that was not. At the close the audience called for Capt. Clayton, the *entrepreneur*, so to speak, of the Company, and successively cheered him and the principal actors and actresses most heartily. Taken all-round, in an artistic and a pecuniary sense, we believe that the A. D. C. may congratulate themselves on having completed a short but very successful season. They will appear only once more, we regret to say; and then for the special gratification of our visitors from the Straits Settlements. Another "show" or two would have been much appreciated.

A WOMAN who wanted to undertake "baby-farming" the other day, paid \$3.40 to a mother for her month-old female infant and forthwith took charge of the baby. The mother, having wasted the \$3.40 in riotous living, thought she had "struck it," and shortly afterwards called upon the "farmer," demanding more money as the price of the human commodity she had sold. Failing to extort the money, and her visits becoming importunate and troublesome to the "baby-farmer," the precious pair of females marched to the Central Police Station to araise the matter out in the charge room. The "baby-farmer," who thought she had a sure thing against the other woman on the charge of attempted extortion, was a bit surprised to find that the herculean Inspector on duty viewed the matter in a totally different light. He had both women locked up on the charge of buying and selling human flesh contrary to the laws of the colony. As this is a matter which is of almost daily occurrence amongst the Chinese population of Hongkong, an example should be made of these "traffickers of human flesh" which would open the eyes of even the most enlightened members of the Chinese community in this colony. It is sad, but yet true that there is not a single Chinese family of any account here who does not possess at least one *moo-tai*, or slave-girl, purchased with the current coin of the realm. And Hongkong represents Christian England!

THE *Bulletin*, published by the Ministry of Public Works in France, contains an estimate of the total amount of coal extracted in the principal countries of Europe and in the United States during the year 1887. Great Britain and Ireland, of course, came first, with an output of nearly 165,000,000 tons, the cost price of which, at the pit's mouth, is put at a fraction of over 4s per ton. The United States came next, with an output of 118,000,000 tons, calculated at a cost price of 6s. 6d. per ton. Then follows Germany with an output of 95,000,000 tons, estimated at a cost price of rather over 5s. a ton, followed by France, with an output of 21,000,000 tons, the cost price of which is no less than 8s. 6d. per ton. Austria had a total output of 10,000,000 tons, the cost price of which was only half that of French coal; while the total output of coal in Belgium was over 18,000,000 tons and the cost price 6s. 6d. per ton. The total output of coal in Russia was about 4,500,000 tons, but no estimate could be formed as to the cost of extraction, and Spain was the only other country in Europe which produced as much as a million tons, the cost price per ton being as nearly as possible 7s. There were, no large quantities of coal extracted in any other parts of the world, excepting Europe and North America, but Australia extracted over 3,000,000 tons, at a cost price of 9s. a ton; India, 1,315,000 tons, at a cost price of 10s. a ton; Japan, 1,250,000 tons, cost price not stated; and New Zealand, 543,000 tons, at a cost price of 11s per ton. The Orange State and the Transvaal extracted 21,000 tons, but as it was at a cost price of 2s 15s a ton, the enterprise could not have been a very profitable one. Out of 636 coal mines in France, for which concessions had been granted by the State, and upon which royalties had to be paid, only 292 were worked in 1887; and this represents a decrease from the year previous.

THERE will be a game of Polo on the Race-course, to-morrow, at 3.45 p.m.

THE history of the bracelet is a chapter of the history of coquetry. It is one of the most ancient of jewels. Among the Israelites, the gold bracelet was used alike by the two sexes; when Juda encounters Thamar, the latter asks in exchange of favors, his staff, his ring, and his bracelet. When Saul perished by his own sword, a warrior despoils him of the bracelets with which his arms were covered. "For the construction of the tabernacle," it is said in the Exodus, "both men and women offered their jewelry, among which were quantities of rich bracelets."

A CHINESE correspondent writing from Korea tells us that the late attempt to assassinate the King and Royal family was frustrated by the wife of one of the principal conspirators who held at the time the post of chief of the Royal courtiers. Happening to overhear a consultation between her spouse and her son-in-law, fixing the day and hour for the assassination, and knowing that in case the plot failed it would be a case in which every man, woman and child related in any way to their family would be massacred without remorse, the woman resolved to frustrate the conspiracy by divulging the plot to those Korean ministers who remained loyal to the King. This was done with the results already chronicled by us the other day. The resolute woman, however, to praise be it said, stipulated an unconditional pardon from the King to her guilty husband and son-in-law before she would divulge her secret to the authorities; she succeeded, and the two conspirators are the only ones out of the whole number who are at present at large.

Did you ever make a calculation of the number of people that have inhabited this globe since the beginning of time? No doubt you will say that such calculations involve a loss of time and, after all, barren of results; but as we are engaged in giving curious readings and odd calculations, let us take a few minutes' time and approximate, with a certain degree of accuracy, at least, the number of souls that have been ushered into and out of this sinful world since the time when it was not good for Adam to be alone. At the present time it is believed that there are 1,000,000,000 human beings on our globe; but let us suppose that there has been but an average of 500,000,000 living at one time since the creation. To give room for only possible doubt as to the average length of life, we will put it down at fifty years. (It may have been longer than that during Bible times; it has been shorter, however, since.) With the average length of life, reckoned as above, we have had two generations of 500,000,000 each, every century for the past 6,000 years. Taking this for granted, we have had about 66,667,433,333,333 inhabitants on this globe since the beginning of time. Admitting that there is a great deal of guess-work about this calculation, and that it has been hastily and perhaps inaccurately done, it will be perceived, nevertheless, that our earth is a vast cemetery. On each rood of it 1.283 human beings have found a burial place. A rood being scarcely sufficient for ten graves, each grave must contain the remains of 128 persons. The whole surface of the globe, if all peoples bury beneath the earth as we do, has been dug over 120 times in order to get room for burial places.

CRICKET.

H. K. C. C. v. UNITED SERVICES.

A two-days match between these elevens was commenced this afternoon. As the appended score shows, the Club men made a strong stand at the outset, the score after an hour and a half's play reaching 140, with only two wickets down. Seeombe-Smith's contribution of 66 Dr. Lawson's finely-batted 73, and C. J. Coxon's 37 were the chief factors in this result, and, apart from that, the results were miserable. The scores ran:—One wicket, 62; two, 111; three, 144; four, 198; five, 216; six, 231; and—ten, 238. The last three men were all caught and bowled, four wickets falling inside of ten minutes. The full score was as follows:—

H. K. C. CLUB.	
	First Innings.
C. W. Maitland, b. Philp	14
D. B. Smith, c. Maitland, b. Walker	66
Dr. Lawson, c. Maitland, b. Walker	73
J. Philp, c. Maitland, b. Walker	22
C. J. Coxon, c. Maitland, b. Walker	37
S. Seeombe-Smith, c. Maitland, b. Walker	66
L. E. C. Coxon, c. Maitland, b. Walker	9
B. C. Coxon, c. Maitland, b. Walker	0
R. Thompson, c. Maitland, b. Walker	0
A. O. Wile, c. Maitland, b. Walker	0
L. H. Walker, not out	0
Total	238

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Board met this afternoon. There were present: Hon. S. Brown (Surveyor-General), Capt. Deane, Hon. J. Mitchell-Innes (Acting Registrar-General), Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Messrs. J. Humphreys, N. S. Ede, Hon. Wong Sing, and Dr. Ho Kai.

The Secretary (Mr. H. McCallum) read a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary, intimating that Mr. E. the Governor thought it advisable to associate Mr. Chadwick in some way with the Board. It seemed difficult to do so, in view of the singularly inelastic constitution of the Board. He suggested that a short Ordinance should be passed to enable Mr. Chadwick to join the Board.

Mr. Ede agreed that Mr. Chadwick possessed great qualifications in regard to sanitation, and moved that the Board reply welcoming his addition to the Board, and recommending that a short enabling Ordinance be passed.

The Standing Orders were then suspended, and, Dr. Ayres having seconded, it was agreed that the Ordinance be passed.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,
ON
MONDAY NEXT,
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

[26]

The Secretary then read a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary, requesting the Board to consider several recommendations made by the Fever Commission, and inquiring what immediate and eventual action the Board proposed to take to carry them out. The recommendations referred to, the disposal of the dead, the drying of sugar-bags on the upper roads, the manuring and irrigation of gardens, the disposal of the city refuse, cool-rooms, etc.

The President pointed out that the report covered a good deal of ground, and could not be dealt with just then very well. He suggested that a Commission should be appointed to draw up a report.

Capt. Deane thought that the Secretary could do that, and Mr. Ed. seconded, that view was adopted.

The Secretary then read the report of the Sanitary Surveyor—Mr. Cooper—for the past year. It detailed the number of plans inspected and houses visited, and reported a marked improvement in drain construction.

The Secretary then read his own report, as Sanitary Superintendent.

Captain Deane next moved the adoption of the revised bye-laws referring to common lodging-houses. He explained that the old bye-laws usurped the powers of the Registrar-General respecting the licensing of lodging-houses, and had had to be amended.

Dr. Ayres seconded, and they were adopted. The Secretary then read the report of the Committee considering the Vaccination Bill, which stated, among other details, that the birth-rate in Hongkong was about 1650 per annum, of which some 1200 attained the age of one year. Of these about 90 per cent. were vaccinated, so that only a small proportion were left to be dealt with by the present costly system.

The Registrar-General moved that the report be adopted and sent up to the Government.

Mr. Wong Shing seconded, and it was agreed to.

A mass of correspondence relating to the drains in the hill district was then tabled, having been left over from a previous meeting. Nobody seemed inclined to tackle it, but the President insisted, and they started deliberating. Left at it.

ARE WOMEN MERCENARY?

TO WHAT EXTENT MONEY AFFECTS THE CHOICE OF HUSBANDS

"Mr. Punch." In the rhymed assault upon modern manners to which he has been treating his readers for the last few weeks, would have us understand that the woman of modern times is far more mercenary, as well as far less simple, than her sister of a generation or two ago. If we are to believe the pictures displayed to our view in "The Modern Adonis," the girl of the period, through by no means disinclined to encourage the attentions of the lover, has no sort of notion of entering upon the matrimonial contract unless her lover is possessed of a fortune. Love is all very well in flirtations, but marriage demands something more serious and matter-of-fact. The essential question which must arise before all others is "What is he worth?" If this cannot be answered satisfactorily then all further consideration of a suitor's claims must at once be abandoned. Women of the present day are swayed by worldly motives alone in choosing their husbands, and the notion that the gallant youth—handsome, brave and honest—can win his way to a damsel's heart better than the snug millionaire with the bald head and a house in Grosvenor Square is as little consistent with the nineteenth century as riding a pillion or getting up at sunrise.

The attack shows a complete failure to grasp the realities of the question. In truth, women are less worldly than they were, instead of more, if only because of the immense increase in their intellectual interests. The girls of 1790 did not take the question of brains, which is also the question of boredom for life, into consideration. The girls of 1890 do. Of course the satirist can, if he chooses, pick out a type of which we all know examples, and can so present a faithful portrait of a mercenary girl of the period. To give such instances, however, is to prove nothing. Though there are plenty of women who think only of money, it is absurd to describe worldliness as the salient characteristic of the daughters of the upper and upper-middle classes. The manner in which the belief has grown up that the ordinary woman thinks only of making a good match and getting herself well-provided with goods is, however, easy enough to understand.

In the abstract women's views about matrimony are almost bound to centre in the question of money. It is all very well for a man who has got an appointment or a profession to talk at length of thinking only of love in regard to marriage. Not one woman in a thousand can feel the sense of security that makes such a form of contemplation possible. She has neither money herself nor the power to make it, and she knows that if she marries she must look to her husband to support her and to save her from being struck down in the battle of life. It is inevitable, then, that as long as marriage is to a mere matter of theoretical contemplation, one foremost consideration for them must be a sufficiency of the world's good things. But, this granted, an atmosphere which looks much like mercenary is sure to be created, for the effort of the human imagination is always towards extremes. It is as inevitable for women to imagine that they want rich husbands as it is for eunuchs to long to be bishops, clerks to be merchants, and lawyers to be judges. In abstract, then, the majority of women will always desire husbands possessed of wealth and power, just as most men are themselves eager, in the abstract, for the same things.

The wonder is, indeed, not that a part of the woman's ideal in marriage should be money, but that, this ideal having been formed and kept alive by the public opinion of the whole sex, it should be overthrown so easily as it is. When the abstraction is brought into contact with the reality, it disappears almost at once. A hundred maidens may resolve quite sincerely that it would be absurd to marry any one but a rich man. The moment, however, they try to get themselves out of love with a particular poor one, they see their mistake and resign their theories. Yet, in spite of this and of the fact that a mercenary spirit can and often does lead to love, it may perhaps be argued that the existence of the worldly tone among women, even if it is to a great extent unreal, is much to be deprecated. A girl, it may be contended, is so sophisticated by this talk of marrying well that she thinks it perfectly right and proper to say "Yes" to the first suitor who is eligible from a pecuniary point of view, be he never so unsuitable from every other. No doubt there is some truth in this objection. Every now and then an unhappy marriage is made simply because the wife has yielded to the notion that money was the only thing to be thought of. If we consider for a moment, however, what would be the result if the conventional aspirations in regard to marriage were different, we shall see that a change would only be for the worse.

If women held as an abstract truth that no pecuniary considerations ought ever to weigh with them at all, we should have infinitely more instances of matrimonial disaster brought about by a sophistication of the intelligence than we

have at present. It is never difficult for a woman to persuade herself that she is in love; and if, at the moment of tradition, of public opinion, and of example were to influence her toward accepting her supposed lover's proposals, we should indeed have plenty of marriages in haste and repenting at leisure. That girls are strongly influenced by the conventionalisms among which they are brought up is indeed a matter of congratulation. They are thus protected from that fatal gift of believing things that they know to be untrue, which in some measure belongs to every woman. The desire to marry well often proves the touch-stone by which unconsciously a girl is enabled to take the true measure of the feelings toward a man. If it overcomes the conventions in regard to a bad match she need not feel afraid of trusting herself to his direction. If it does not, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the passion was merely a delusion from which a woman will some day thank heaven she escaped in safety.

So far from the social danger of the present age being the worldliness of women, we are half inclined to think that the older notions ready to abandon too easily the older notions in regard to marriage, are getting a little too prone to make love in the abstract the only condition. The life we believe would be a real disadvantage, though it is possibly balanced by a tendency said to be observable in young men to consider comfort as the aim of life, and so, to postpone marriage till it cannot by any possibility involve a personal sacrifice. On the whole, indeed, we are not sure that men are not more worldly in regard to matrimony than women. They do not, perhaps, so universally expect rich wives, but that is because there are so few heiresses. They do, however, what is much the same. In the abstract they regard marriage as impossible until they shall be in possession of an income capable of securing them the highest standard of life which obtains in the class to which they belong. This is their form of mercenary, and unless we mistake they are inclined to persist in it with somewhat more resolution than their potential wives.—*Spectator*.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9th January, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Lat.	Long.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Dir.	Force
Whitlock	22° 15'	113° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Tsiki	22° 15'	113° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Nagasaki	32° 45'	128° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Shanghai	31° 15'	121° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Amoy	24° 15'	118° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Hankow	36° 15'	114° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Yokohama	35° 15'	139° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Manila	14° 15'	121° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Apia	16° 15'	150° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1

10th January, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Lat.	Long.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Dir.	Force
Whitlock	22° 15'	113° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Tsiki	22° 15'	113° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Nagasaki	32° 45'	128° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Shanghai	31° 15'	121° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Amoy	24° 15'	118° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Hankow	36° 15'	114° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Yokohama	35° 15'	139° 45'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Manila	14° 15'	121° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1
Apia	16° 15'	150° 15'	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1	W	75	85	W	1

There is much change in the barometer and gradients are steep for northeast winds. Clear, cold and dry weather prevails. Temperature in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit, 75-85. Humidity in percentage of saturation, 85-95. Direction of the wind to two points. Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. State of the weather, B. Blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzling rain, F. Fog, G. Heavy rain, H. Light rain, O. Overcast, P. Partly cloudy, S. Squally, R. Rain, S. Snow, T. Thunder, V. Visibility, W. Dew, etc. Rain in inches, etc. Hongkong Observatory, 10th January, 1890.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falcous & Co's Register.)

Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer
Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.	Barometer—p.m.
Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.

Today's Advertisements.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship.

"VERONA"

Captain F. Speck, will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

XMAS Pantomime.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.

By special request there will be A PERFORMANCE OF THE ABOVE PANTOMIME ON THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd January, 1890, at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Reserved Seats \$2 Unreserved Seats \$1

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD's on and after Wednesday, the 15th January.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held in the CITY HALL, at 4.30 p.m., on THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., to decide what steps should be taken to perpetuate the Memory of the late lamented Hon. FREDERICK STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

Any gentleman wishing to subscribe will communicate with the undersigned.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

TO LET.

With early Possession.

NORMAN COTTAGE, Peak Road, 11 Rooms.

Apply to A. SETH, Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

ARARAT LODGE OF ROYAL ARK MARINERS.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' H. H. Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE for a few weeks—not at the Peak. Apply to HOLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, (Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road).

HIS Excellency the Governor, Sir G. WILLIAM DES VOEUX, K.C.M.G., will preside at the DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES in the above Government Institution on MONDAY, the 13th January, at 11 A.M.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice Dr. A. GILLMORE SMITH will take charge of the DENTAL PRACTICE of the undersigned.

Drs. WINN & KIMBALL, Hongkong, 10th January, 1890.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWONG KWAN YEN CHALLENGE CUPS, value \$700 and \$100 respectively. Also two Consolation Cups value \$100 each.

The Fifth Competition for the 1st Stage will take place TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m., commencing at 300 yards.

The Second Stage will be shot off on Saturday, the 18th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, c/o Hongkong Club Hongkong, 7th January, 1890.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1890, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 9th, to THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1890, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned TSANG SAM, who resides at No. 114, Hospital Road, opposite the Kwo-shing theatre, has traded under the name of TSANG YE-SING for over thirty years in this colony as a Contractor and House Builder. By the patronage and favor of the Surveyor-General, Architects and friends, the undersigned Tsang Sam has had his business always in a flourishing condition. This is known to everyone. The Undersigned now, however, hears that another person bearing the same name of Tsang Sam has been adjudged a bankrupt recently, but the shop of the said person is called "Tsang-tung's Tsang Sam-kee" which was conducted at Station Street, and is in no way connected with the undersigned Tsang Sam of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, a fact which is now published to avoid any matter for doubt.

TSANG SAM of the Tsang Ye-sing Shop, Hongkong, 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—198 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—103 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—73 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—115 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—130 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—115 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—115 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—400 per share, sales and buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—50 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium, sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—43 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—101.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—121 per cent. dis. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—64 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—224 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—72 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—23 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—31 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—108 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—25 per share.

Panion and Sunghie Dua Saranant, Mining Co.—22 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—101 per share, sellers.

Tongqua Coal Mining Co., Ltd.—40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—200 per cent. prem. sellers.

The East Asiatic Company, Ltd.—61 per share, sellers.

The Seng Lee Planting Co., Ltd.—61 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par. nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—40 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—43 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—61 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—104 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—4 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—46 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—30 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—25 per share, nominal.

The Jelutong Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—6 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—31 per share, buyers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—16 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank T. T. 3/11 Bank Bills, on demand 3/11 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/11 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11 Credits at 4 months sight 3/11 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/96 Credits at 4 months sight 4/05 On Demand 221

ON SINGAPORE.—Bank T. T. 718 Private, 30 days sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul.....\$550 (Allowance, Tails 40 to 52).

OLD MALWA, per picul.....\$560 (Allowance, Tails 40 to 48).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest.....\$574

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest.....\$574

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest.....\$574

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest.....\$574

OLD PATNA, per chest.....\$500

NEW BENGAL, (without choice) per chest.....\$555

NEW BENGAL, (bottom) per chest.....\$555

NEW BENGAL, (best quality) per picul.....\$525

OLD BENGAL (best quality) per picul.....\$525

OLD BENGAL (second quality) per picul.....\$500

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Natal*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 9th instant at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *China*, with the American mail of 26th ultimo, leaves Yokohama for this port tomorrow, the 11th instant at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice*, left Port Darwin on the 7th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 17th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 7th inst. for Nagasaki and Hongkong.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, P. Moos, 9th Jan.—Touren 6th Jan., Salt and General.—Wiel & Co.

DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, 8th Jan.—Manila 3rd Jan., and Amoy 8th Jan.—Russell & Co.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,038, J. Lampert, 9th Jan.—Penang and Singapore, 30th Dec., General.—Bun Moh.

AREVRADE, German steamer, 1,475, Hobmann, 9th Jan.—Nagasaki 5th Jan., Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

FUSIUM, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Crow, 10th Jan.—Whampoa 10th Jan., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

DIOMED, British steamer, 1,470, T. Bartlett, 10th Jan.—Singapore 31st Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

GLENNAGLE, British steamer, 1,837, E. F. Park, 10th Jan.—London 26th Nov., and Singapore 2nd Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ESCORT, American bark, 636, R. G. Waterhouse, 10th Jan.—Rajang 10th Dec., Timber.—Captain.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Diomed, British steamer, for Amoy.

Fusium, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Zepher, British steamer, for Manila.

Velocity, British bark, for Honolulu.

Melbourne, Austro-Hungarian steamer, for Singapore.

Wandering Jew, American bark, for New York.

DEPARTURES.

January 9, *Falkenberg*, German steamer, for Saigon.

January 9, *Clyde*, British str., for Shanghai.

January 10, *Thales*, British steamer, for Swatow.

January 10, *Pai-ping*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

January 10, *Iphigenia*, German steamer, for Singapore.

January 10, *Michael Telsin*, German steamer, for Saigon.

January 10, *Melbourne*, Austro-Hungarian str., for Singapore, &c.

January 10, *Zepher*, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Diomed*, str., from Singapore.—123 Chinese.

Per *Triumph*, str., from Touren.—31 Chinese.

Per *Diamond*, str., from Penang, &c.—760 Chinese.

Per *Glennagale*, str., from London, &c.—Mrs. Gordon, 2 children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Captain and Miss Weston; Mr. C. and Mrs. Goldsmith; Mr. Jesse and Mrs. Herbert; child and nurse, and 464 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Aregrade* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 5th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Diamond* reports that she left Penang and Singapore, on the 30th ult. Had strong north-west winds to lat. 8 north and long. 110 east; thence to Hongkong had north-east gales and heavy sea.

The British steamer *Diomed* reports that she left Singapore on the 31st ultimo. Leaving Singapore had moderate north-west winds and fine weather to 7 north latitude, followed by a hard north-east gale lasting to 12 north; thence to port had strong monsoon with high sea and fine weather.

The British steamer *Diamond* reports that she left Manila on the 3rd instant at 1 p.m.; arrived at Amoy on the 7th at 4.30 p.m. Had strong north-east gale and very heavy sea. Left Amoy on the 8th at 4 p.m.; arrived at Hongkong on the 9th at 1 p.m. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Venilia*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fushun*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Kuowang*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Marti*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Kutiang*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Kobe.—Per *Choyang*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Orion*, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Galle*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 6.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Bayern*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Saghalien*, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Queensland Ports, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Tannadice*, on Friday, the 24th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Activ, Danish steamer, 355, N. C. Revabek, 3rd Jan.—Haiphong 1st Jan., and Hoihow 3rd Jan.—General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, T. A. Braun, 9th Jan.—Mauritius 22nd Nov., Bombay 15th Dec., and Singapore 28th Dec.—General.—Wiel & Co.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,034, T. Rowle, 24th Dec.—Bangkok 12th Dec., Rice.—Morris & Co.

BREVENUE, British steamer, 1,495, Thompson, 6th Jan.—Kobe 31st Dec., Coals and General.—F. Naudin & Co.

CAMBODI, British steamer, 1,064, Wildgoose, 31st Dec.—London, and Singapore 25th Dec.—General.—Russell & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 642, Bruhn, 30th Dec.—Singapore, and Hoihow 29th Dec.—General.—Melchers & Co.

CHOW-CHOW-TOO, German steamer, 796, F. Plander, 3rd Jan.—Swatow 3rd January, General.—Melchers & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

CHOY-SANG, British steamer, 1,194, Sawyer, 3rd Jan.—Java 23rd Dec., Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FAME, P. & O. steamer, 117, W. W. Allan.—Hongkong Government tender.

FRECHOW, Chinese steamer, 641, E. Piner, 9th Jan.—Formosa 6th January, Ballast.—Sander & Co.

FRICHING, British steamer, 594, James Price, 8th Jan.—Nagasaki 4th January, Coals.—W. Hewitt & Co.

GALIC, British steamer, 4,209, W. G. Pearne, 9th Jan.—San Francisco 14th Dec., and Yokohama 3rd Jan., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

JOHANN, German steamer, 427, H. Binge, 29th Dec.—Hoihow 27th Dec., General.—Wiel & Co.

KUNOPAL, Chinese steamer, 602, Clifford, 4th Dec.—Wuhu 29th Nov., Rice.—C. M. S. N. Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, Young, 5th Dec.—Whampoa 5th Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWONGSANG, British steamer, 988, S. H. Seller, 7th Jan.—Whampoa 7th Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LENNOX, British steamer, 1,327, Swinerton, 9th Jan.—Nagasaki 5th Jan., Coal and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 700, A. Hundewadt, 9th Dec.—Haiphong 6th Jan., General.—R. Martz.

NANZING, British steamer, 808, B. Thompson, 3rd Jan.—Manila 31st Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, F. Schulz, 6th Jan.—Whampoa 6th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.

PHU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 28th Sept.—Touren 20th Sept., Coals.—Wing Tai & Co.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, R. Unworth, 8th Jan.—Bangkok 29th Dec., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

VENETA, British steamer, 1,551, R. W. B. Hardwood, 7th Jan.—Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, 28th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de Ste. Croix, 7th Jan.—Calcutta 20th December, Penang 16th, and Singapore 29th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAMBERS, British steamer, 1,440, Parsons, 1st Jan.—Kobe 26th Dec., Coals and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

CATHARINE, Danish brig, 251, Hansen, 20th Dec.—Domini 5th Dec., Blackwood.—Siemssen & Co.

CHARON, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th Dec.—San Francisco, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 843, C. M. Noyes, 9th Dec.—Portland 19th Oct., and Honolulu 8th Nov., Lumber.—Order.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June.—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, A. J. Hiebhorn, 18th Dec.—Sandakan 24th Nov., Timber.—Order.

CUMBERLAND, British ship, 1,052, A. Waycott, 22nd Nov.—Middlebrook 2nd Iron and Cake.—Dunn, Melbye & Co.

EMPEROR, British bark, 356, Wm. A. H. Allen, 19th Dec.—Freemantle 17th Nov., Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

ERIKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Uplum Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

GEORGETTA, American bark, 436, F. Kartie, 2nd Jan.—Albany, W.A., 16th Nov., Sandalwood.—Gilman & Co.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, J. F. Rowell, 30th Nov.—San Francisco 8th Oct., Flour.—Melchers & Co.

HANS, German schooner, 120, G. A. Hansen, 2nd Dec.—Mauritius 25th Sept., General.—Blackhead & Co.

HEINRICH, German bark, 930, G. Bliessen, 11th Dec.—Hamburg 13th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

ICEBERG, American ship, 1,135, Treat, 2nd Dec.—New York 18th July, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ISABEL, Norwegian bark, 1,265, S. Hegge, 14th Dec.—Shanghai 9th Dec., Ballast.—Order.

J. W. FIDLERICH, German ship, 1,08, G. Meyer, 4th Dec.—Newcastle 26th Oct., Coals.—Captain.

KITTY, British bark, 802, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland 9th July, Lumber.—D. Musio & Co.

LILLIE BAKER, American bark, Carly, 22nd Dec.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 2nd Nov., Coal.—Order.

LOIDE, Hawaiian bark, 750, M. Moresca, 21st Dec.—Albany, W.A., 9th Nov., Sandalwood.—Order.

N. M. SLADE, American bark, 535, J. C. Texeira, 1st October.—Cebu 4th Sept., Sugar and Hemp.—Captain.

ORAKA, British bark, 517, T. Jones, 20th Dec.—Albany 16th Nov., Sandalwood.—Order.

REMBRANDT, American ship, 1,347, J. D. Paine, 22nd Dec.—New York 1st August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

SATSUMA, British bark, 364, Swinson, 22nd Dec.—Whampoa 22nd Dec., Ballast.—Order.

STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,467, Nichols, 19th Dec.—New York 4th August, Petroleum.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

S. MENDEL, British bark, 1,117, Gower, 21st Dec.—Whampoa 21st Dec., General.—Wiel & Co.

STRATHWAIN, British ship, 1,705, J. Robb, 27th Oct.—Cardiff 3rd July, Coals and Coke.—Order.

SWAN, American brig, 250, Bando, 15th Dec.—Yap (Caroline Islands) 16th Dec., Ballast.—Moore and Slomand.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 9th Dec.—Honolulu 4th Nov., General.—Chinese.

WANDERING JEW, American bark, 1,610, D. C. Nichols, 30th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st August, Coal.—Order.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fathian, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, 3rd Jan.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—China Merchants' S. N. Co.

Kin-kang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clark.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-chow, British steamer, 288, McIver.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Paisi, Chinese steamer, 244, J. W. Stavica.—Tao Kee (paid up for repairs).

Powan, British steamer, 1,890, J. P. Hoiland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 327, W. J. Risby.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Bellerophon	Liverpool	January 10th	Butterfield & Swire
Glenlyon	London	January 11th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Shanghai	London	January 11th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bengloe	London	January 12th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Breconshire	London	January 12th	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Kashgar	Bombay	January 14th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	January 15th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Natal	Marcellas	January 16th	Messageries Maritimes
China	San Francisco	January 17th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Tannadice	Port Darwin	January 17th	Russell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

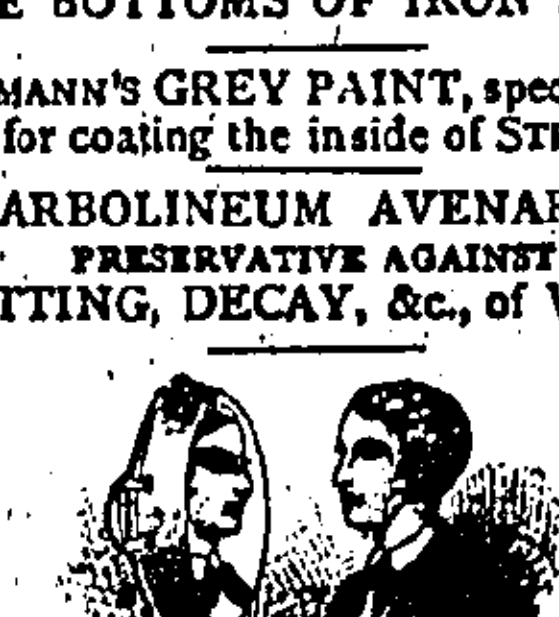
DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Oriental	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 15th, at noon.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Telamon	Butterfield & Swire	January 19th.
Marcellas, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes	Jan. 22nd, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	Jan. 19th, at 10 a.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Benledi	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About 20th Jan.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Cacic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Jan. 18th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Chibay	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Jan. 30th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via L. & C.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Feb. 6th, at noon.
Port Darwin, &c.	Talman	Butterfield & Swire	Jan. 20th, at 4 p.m.
Queensland Ports, &c.	Sikh	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	January 23rd.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Tannadice	Russell & Co.	Jan. 24th, at 4 p.m.
Straits and Bombay	Venetia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits, &c.	Kutang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jan. 13th, at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Batavia, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Jan. 13th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Bengloe	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Jan. 14th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Choyang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	January 17th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Natal	Messageries Maritimes	About Jan. 16th.
Haiphong (direct)	Diomed	Butterfield & Swire	January 12th.
	Kwongsang	Butterfield & Swire	Jan. 14th, daylight.
	Marie	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
		A. R. Martz	Jan. 12th, daylight.

Intimations.

Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROT, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.



SAPOLIO.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
SAPOLIO
OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET.

MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
CONSERVED MEATS.
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.
SWEDISH TAR AND OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLINSBURG STOCKBEER
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains (100).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ZYRISPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong 20th May, 1889.

NOTICE.
P. C. FULLERT,
LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT,
NAGASAKI.
Will meet ships off
IWOSIMA OR OKUREN.
Telegraphic address—
FULLERT, Nagasaki.
5th November, 1889.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HKA Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1889.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS,
COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWENSTON, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 1st May 1890.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.
UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.
Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.
Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS,
Proprietor.
J. A. CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers.
Above Address.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....1,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.
Hon. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Hon. J. S. MOULTON, Esq., J. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON FONG, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (Tiffin Car at 12.45).
7 to 9 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.
SATURDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9, 10.30, 11 P.M.
SUNDAYS.
10.40 A.M.; 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACEVEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889.

For Sale.



NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS
Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling Colds, Headaches and Fevers and permanently curing

HABITUAT CONSTIPATION
without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and \$1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,<